value of circumstantial evidence. It has taken us a long time to get that jury. There are classes of citizens who say they have formed opinions, and that they could not go into the jury box and hear the evidence because they have an impression either for or against this defendant. It was exceedingly impressive when one of your number, when asked if he had any prejudice against this defendant, said: "No, I have none. I cannot conceive that ary person could commit such a crime. I will, however, give her the benefit of the presumption of innocence." That, gentlemen, is the theory upon which we want to try this case.

AN APPALLING CRIME.

When this crime was first suggested it was appalling to all connected with it. It was only after evidence was got step by step and all the facts brought to bear on the matter that the thought of guilt arose. That is what we wish to impress upon

guilt arose. That is what we wish to impress upon you. This defendant is entitled to her innocence until her guilt is proved.

We shall present this case step by step, and if we do not convince your mind of her guilt she is entitled to your acquittel. It has been expensive to be so careful in the selection of a jury, but where the issues are so great we are satisfied that the investment is a satisfactory one, and the city can find no fault with such capable, true and conscientious men, who are to determine upon the innocence or guilt of this woman.

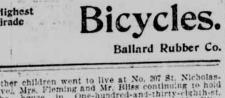
men, who are to determine upon the innocence or guilt of this woman.

When this defendant was born in 1800 or 1881 her mother was the wife of a Mr. Robert Swift Livingsion, who resided in this city. He was a descendant of the first iord of the manor of Livingsion, and at one time was a large land owner in this flate, in Dutchess and Columbia counties. In 1867 Mr. Livingsion died, leaving his widow a certain life interest in his estate, and at her decease certain life interest in his estate, and at her decease certain life interest in his estate, and at her decease certain life interest in his estate, and at her decease certain life interest in his estate, and at her decease certain life interest in his estate, and at her decease certain sportions thereof were to come to this defendant. Livingston, however, was not to come to the defendant mill after the death of her mother. In 1868 the widow of Mr. Livingston, and although she insisted that the relations should be broken off the defendant refused to obey. It is but fair to this man to say that he did not seen to be demonstrative in his affection as the defendant became one of their household. A certain portion of the bequest under Mr. Livingston's will came to this defendant baschitely.

THE LIVINGSTON ESTATE.

In 1983, when she could no longer keep up a flat, the destination of the Colonial Hotel

She being a minor, her mother was appointed sessed of in this city were sold by partition sale, a you that the mother asked the defendant to drop portion of them being in Thirty-fourth-st, near her intimacy with Ferdinand, but the more her



Winton

723 Chambers St.

other children went to live at No. 207 St. Nicholasavel, Mrs. Fleming and Mr. Bilss continuing to hold the house in One-hundred-and-thirty-clathin-st. Subsequently she removed to a flat, and Mr. Bilss went to live it the Colonial Hotel. In 187, when she needed money, the defendant conceived the idea that If she began proceedings the money in the hands of the City Chamberlain might become her own aronee!

It was urged that as the mother took her sum in the gross, it was equivalent to the receipt of her life interest; in the property, and that there was consequently no ground for withholding the defendant's money until Mrs. Bilss's Geath. Every court was

In 1993, when she could no longer keep up a flat, Mr. Hilss said she might come to the Colonial Hotel her guardian, and held that portion in trust for her.

In 1879 the lands, which Mr. Livingston died pos-



Avenue A. Two-twentieth portions of that land was devised to Mrs. Livingston, the widow, for her life, but instead of receiving the annual payments on the proceeds of that safe, the Conri authorized her to receive the sum in faross. She was, in fact, privileged to choose whether she would take the money in annual payments, or take the whole sum at once. She preferred the latter, and the full amount was paid to her in one lump sum. The amount was paid to her in one lump sum. The balance of the sale, amounting to \$1.00, was placed in the minds of the City Chamberlain for the defendant. She was not, however, allowed to use the income of that sum. It remained in the hands of the City-Chamberlain and accumulated to \$25,000. In 1873 a special act allowing the sale of the other part of the Livingston estate was passed, and Mrs. Bliss was allowed to take her portion in gross, and the balance was placed as before in the hands of the City Chamberlain, and that fund in August last amounted to \$50,000, making the total amount in the City Chamberlain's hands for the defendant \$55,000.

THE DEFENDANTS PART OF THE ESTATE

THE DEFENDANTS PART OF THE ESTATE. It must be borne in mind that while the mother was allowed to receive her part in gross, the an-nual accumulations belonging to the defendant could not be received by her until her mother's death. Mrs. Bliss invested some of her money, but

death. Mrs. Bliss invested some of her moley, of the the paule of 187 she lost nearly the whole of it. About 1832 or 1832 the family removed to Toms River, where they held property.

That property was heavily mortgaged and eventually slipped away from Mrs. Bliss.

In 1832 a new phase of the case arose. A child was born to Mrs. Livingston, as she was then called. Subsequently litigation arose between her and a Mr. Fleming who—

Mr. Brooke, who had been following counsel's statement with the keenest attention, at this statement with the keenest attention, at this juncture jumped from his chair and exclaimed. "I object. In the first place, it is absolutely untrie. I object to any reference to it. This lady is indicted for the murder of her mother, and you have no right to go into this matter." Proceeding with his objection, Mr. Brooke said the prosecutor had no right to endeavor to prejudice the case by references to the moral character of the defendant. The District-Attorney must be urged to confine his opening to the ust be urged to confine his opening to the proof that he intends to introduce.

MR. MINTYRE ANSWERS AN OBJECTION.

Assistant District-Attorney McIntyre said in reply to the objection that the prosecution had a double purpose in view in introducing this incident in the defendant's life. The People meant to assall the moral character upon evidence of the highest character, and also to show more fully from the circumstances objected to, the motive the defendant had for committing the crime for which she was on trial. Recorder Goff thought that the matter might

prove an element in the case, and that therefore should be heard. Mr. Brooke, however, was not satisfied to give

Mr. Brooke, however, was not satisfied to give up the point without a struggle. Pursuing the objection, he submitted to the Recorder that Mr. Miller was teiking about matters that could have not relation or connection with the case. It will absurd, he said, that any question of motive could be founded on this point in the defendant's life. He quoted in support of his case precedents from the Buchanan and Meyer cases, and ultimately Recorder Goff upheld the objection. Mr. Miller accordingly dropped this part of his

Mr. Miller accordingly dropped this part of his address, and after alluding to the fact that in 1892 Mrs. Blies was engaged in business in Eighth-ave., and that shortly after she had to make an assignment, one of her creditors being the defendant, who subsequently received \$10,000 under judgment from the receivers of the business, he continued:

With that money the property at Toms River was rehabilitated, and this stayed for a short time its sale. Eventually, however, the property was sold, and the defendant and her mother came to New-York and purchased a house, which was bought in the name of the defendant. Mr. Bilss, while he did not always remain in the house, was yet a large sharer in its expenses. Afterward the house was mortgaged, which was demanded in due course, and not being paid passed from the defendant.

ONE POINT IN MRS. FLEMING'S LIFE. The household continued to remain together at place or another, and at last they went to No 306 West One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-st., where they lived longer than in any other one place. While they lived at this residence the defendant became acquainted with a young German, one of whose names was Ferdinand. It is not necessary for me to refer in detail to all that the evidence will show, but the mother had a particular aversion to Ferdinand. The defendant met him at various places clandestinely and deceived her mother, as she may deceive you, gentlemen of the jury. She is not without intelligence. There is a craft and kind of cunning in her that will deceive you more or less unless you know the whole truth. It is but fair to tell you this, and, although there is apparent concord between her and her half-sister now, it has not always been thus. They have not always been so friendly. The mother knew what would be the result of that intimacy between her girl and Ferdinand. You can imagine the mother's state of mind when she learned the truth. Suffee it to say that the home was broken up and the mother and her they lived at this residence the defendant became

Feed

The nerves upon pure, rich blood and you need not tear the horrors of nervous prostration. Nervel are weak when they are improperly and insufficiently nourished. Pure blood is their proper food, and pure blood comes by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is thus the greatest and best nerve tonic. Opiates, ecces and sedative compounds deaden and stille, but Hood's Sarsaparilla nourishes and builds up.



Is the test-in fact the One True Blood Purifier Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take,



MARY LEONARD.

had no funds. What was she to do? Ferdinand she knew was about to leave the country for another clime; she knew that the son Haffy was away in the country; she knew that Florence was in New-Jersey, and she knew that her mother was at home alone.

MRS. BLISS'S DEATH.

Friday afternoon Mrs. Bliss, the mother, is alone at her home at No. 307 St. Nicholas-ave., and this defendant knew it. And on that day was prepared and sent a fatal dose to this mother. Scarcely had she eaten it before she was taken ill. Fortunately she eaten it before she was taken ill. Fortunately the gentleman who had accompanied her the week before to Point Pleasant called to see her, and seeing her cordition, sent for the doctor and other assistance. It was of no avail. The injury had been done. The authorities were imediately notified, and next day the dreadful truth became partially known. Subsequent investigation verified telstruth. Picture the matter to yourself! There is a crime. There is a motive. The evidence will reveal to your mind all that the prosecution seeks to establish Mrs. Bliss was a mother, but little did she think that the life she gave to the world would one day take away her own.

THE TAKING OF TESTIMONY.

At the end of Mr. Miller's address, which was delivered impressively, the taking of evidence was immediately begun. The first witness was Frank E. Towle, a surveyor, who produced plans of the apartment at No. 397 St. Nicholas-ave.

Frank E. Towle, a surveyor, who produced plans of the apartment at No. 397 St. Nicholas-ave, and of Mrs. Fleming's rooms at the Colonial Hotel. He swore to their accuracy, and they were then admitted as evidence.

The man to whom Mr. Miller referred in his opening address as accompanying the deceased woman to Point Pleasant was then called, and proved to be August L. Teubner, a commercial traveller. Examined by Mr. Miller, he said he had been an intimate friend of the family for years, and then testified to the Point Pleasant visit. Afterward he said he left New-York and returned on August 29, last year. On the following evening about 5 o'clock, he called upon Mrs. Bliss in St. Nicholas-ave. He said he found her apparently dangerously ill. The witness was not allowed to tell what conversation took place between Mrs. Bliss and himself, but declared that he immediately ran down to the next floor and sought the assistance of Mrs. Van Norden, the tenant of that flat. In consequence of what Mrs. Van Norden told him after she had visited Mrs. Bliss, he went away for a doctor. He brought Dr. Builman, who lived nearby. The doctor examined Mrs. Bliss and prescribed for her, and then left the house. Witness remained in the house, and about 10 o'clock he noticed that the condition of Mrs. Bliss was becoming worse, and he again sought Mrs. Norden. A nurse was then sent for on her advice, and about 11 o'clock the same night, as Mrs. Bliss grew rapidly worse, Dr. Builman was sent for again. When he arrived, shortly afterward, he pronounced Mrs. Bliss dead.

WELL AT POINT PLEASANT.

Mr. Miller then asked the witness's opinion as to the state of Mrs. Bliss's health on the oceasion of the visit to Point Pleasant. Mr. Brooke objected to the question, on the plea that the witness was not a medical man, and was not qualified to give any such opinion.

Mr. McIntyre said it was perfectly proper for

Mr. McIntyre said it was perfectly proper for any intelligent person to state an impression upon any one's apparent health. He quoted in support of his contention decisions upon similar points of law in previous cases.

Eventually the Recorder allowed the question to be put, and it was then gathered from the witness that at Point Pleasant Mrs. Bliss had the appearance of a healthy woman.

Upon the close of the witness's direct examination Mr. Brooke consulted with his colleagues for a few moments, and then announced that he had no questions to ask Mr. Teubner at that time. In order, however, that he might have the opportunity to cross-examine later he asked the Recorder to direct the witness to stay in the court.

The Recorder said: "What power have I to "You have entire power over your own court and direct witnesses as you wish," replied Mr.

Brooke. The witness is here to give evidence. He has been examined by the prosecution and is ready for cross-examination by the defence. If you do not wish to take that opportunity I have no ge

power to direct him to remain in the court,"

power to direct him to remain in the court, answered the Recorder.

The witness then left the court, Mr. Brooke remarking that if necessary he would subpoena Mr. Teubner again.

Mrs. Elizabeth Van Norden, who lives on the third floor of the house at No. 397 St. Nicholasave., corroborated the evidence of the last witness, as did Mary Leonard, the janitress of No. 397 St. Nicholasave.

THE NURSE'S TESTIMONY.

Hannah Phillips, the nurse who was summoned by Mr. Teubner to attend Mrs. Blies, test fied that she arrived at the house about 10:30 p. m. At that time Mrs. Illiss was unconscious, and died soon afterward, before the arrival of Dr. Bullsoon afterward, before the arrival of Dr. Bull-rean. In the course of a conversation with the doctor she heard him ray something that in-duced her to search the apartments. As a result of her scarch she found a pitcher, which had a white powdered substance like sugar at the bot-tom. She showed it to the doctor, and afterward wrapped it up in paper, and putting it in a basket placed it on the fire-escape. She added that on Saturday, the day after Mrs. Bliss's death, the defendant came to the house. "I asked her," said the witness, "if she would like to see her mother, but she answered 'No.' She stayed about half an hour in the dining-room and then went away."

and then went away."
"What did she look like?" asked Mr. Miller; to which the witness replied: "She looked like I would expect any child to look who had lost her

would expect any child to look who witness at some mother."

Mr. Brooke cross-examined the witness at some length on the subject of the pitcher which the witness found and which Mrs. Van Norden and Mrs. Leonard also in their evidence testified to seeing. Replying to Mr. Brooke, Mrs. Phillips said the pitcher was dirty, and looked as though it had been used and not washed.

Q. What did you do with the pitcher when you found it? A.—I took it to the doctor and the undertaker, who was in the house.

Q. Don't tell us what was said, but what became of the pitcher? A.—The doctor went away and then I put it on the fire-escape.

Q.—Did you find anything else in the house? A.—Yes, a quarter of a lemen cream pie.

Q.—What was it covered with on the top? A.—With a thick coating of powdered sugar.

OUESTIONS FROM JURORS.

QUESTIONS FROM JURORS.

Mr. Brooke then allowed the witness to go, but the jury was evidently interested in the pitcher and the powder fourd in it, and the foreman, Mr. Poor, asked several questions of Mrs. Phillips concerning it.

When the name of Harry Bliss, fr., was called there was a general craning of necks to catch a glimpse of the half-brother of the accused woman. As he rose in response to his name he looked like a mild-tempered youth, about twenty years old, with features much like the defendant and Miss Florence Bliss. He was palpably nervous, and before going on to the stand walked to the icewater tenk and took a long draught of water. In answering questions to his name and vocation he carefully refrained from allowing his eyes to gray in the direction of the defendant. When Mr. Bliss had been duly aworn, Mr. Miller produced a certified copy of Mr. Livingston's will, and cald he proposed to offer it in evidence. Mr. Brooke objected on the ground that its introduction was premature. The Recorder uphelid-the objection, and as Harry Bliss's testimony was wanted to support the theory of the prosecution as to motive, which was based upon the money coming to the defendant, the witness's examination was postponed for the time being. When the name of Harry Bliss, jr., was called

after the adjournment of the court made his way to his half-sister and after cordially shaking hands with her entered into a conversation with the defendant that lastel about ten min

or. William F. Buliman, who next went on the stand, was examined by Dr. O'Sullivan, who has been retained by the prosecution to conduct expert examinations. Dr. Buliman said that when he found Mrs. Bliss dead he diagnosed her case. A diagnosis was determined, he said, by the subjective and objective symptoms. To ascertain the former it was necessary to question patients as to their condition. as to their condition.
"Did you so question the deceased woman?"
asked Dr. O'Sullivan.

"What did she say to you?" continued counsel. "She told me she had eaten clam chowder

Instantly Mr. Brooke was on his feet and pro

THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION TO ERECT A MONU-MENTAL SEAT ON THE CENTRAL PARK WALL. The following address has been traued to the memers of the Century Association:

bers of the Century Association:

The undersigned, having been appointed to represent the Century Association in the General Committee having charge of the matter of erecting a suitable monument to our late fellow-member, the distinguished architect, Richard M. Hunt, desire to report that it has been decided that the memorial shall take the form of a monumental seat, adorned with a sculptured portrait of Mr. Hunt, to be excited against the wall of Central Park, on Fifth-ave, in the axis of Eighty-third-st, that the general execution of the plan has been intrusted to the Executive Committee of the Municipal Art Society, and that Daniel C. French has been selected as the sculptor and Bruce Price as the architect of the memorial.

The organizations co-operating in this movement

and that Daniel C. French has been selected as the sculptor and Bruce Price as the architect of the memorial.

The organizations co-operating in this movement are the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Institute of American Architects, the National Academy of Design, the Society of American Artists, the New-York Chapter of the Institute of American Architects, the Architectural League, the National Sculpture Society, the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, the New-York Water Color Society, the Municipal Art Society and the Century Association.

Pending the proparation and acceptance of the designs for the memorial, the most important matter remaining in the hands of the committee is the procurement of the funds necessary for the execution of the work. As Mr. Hunt was for ferry years an honored member of the Century Association, it is fitting that its members should contribute in a liberal manner toward the perpetuation of his name, which has been illustrious, not only upon the rolls of our association, but in the annals of art and in the history of our city.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the association on May 2, we hereby solicit subscriptions to the memorial fund, which may be sent to C. Vanderbilt, chairman, at the Grand Central Station, New-York, by whom they will be duty acknowledged. Respectfully yours.

C. VANDERBILT, EASTMAN JOHNSON, STANFORD WHITE, Committee.

THE CZAR'S INSULT TO THE JEWS.

ONLY THE KARAIM, A SCHISMATIC SECT. TO BE

REPRESENTED AT THE CORONATION. From The Saturday Review.

From The Saturday Review.

Shortly after the accession of the present Czar one of the Rothschild family caused to be published in "The Jewish Chronicle" an authoritative announcement that the evil days of Jewish persecution in Russia were ended, and that satisfactory official piedges had been obtained that hereafter Jews were to have equal treatment throughoutathe Empire with other Russian subjects. There has been no relaxation of the anti-Jewish laws, low-ever, and now the published programme of the approaching Coronation ceremonial reveals a studied affront to the Jews which is quite in the old Ignatics style. The official invitations to the great festivities at Moscow embrace clergymen, not only of the Orthodox Church, but of every recognized non-Orthodox denomination within the Empire, and even of Mahometan and other non-Christian religions and sects in remote Asiatic parts, but not a single Jews habbils to be present. An exception is made, indeed, in favor of the tiny schismatic community, known as the Karalm Jews, which is only intended to add tasult to injury.

These Karalm Jews number three or four thou-

deed, in favor of the tiny schismatic community, known as the Karalm Jews, which is only intended to add insult to injury.

These Karalm Jews number three or four thousand, and live principally in the Crimea. They speak a Tartar dialect among themselves, and ethnologically are much more like Tartars than Semites. Their own legends, in fact, permit the assumption that they were Khazars, and were converted to Judaism in the eighth century. Their form of Judaism differs from that of the five millions or more Orthodox Russian Jews in rejecting the Talmud and traditional theology altogether, and confining itself strictly to the Mosaic revelation. It has been a favorite amusement with the Russians for generations to pretend the greatest admiration and affection for this obscure little tribe. Madame Novikoff had her joke on the subject here in London, when she gravely assured an interviewer some years ago that there never had been a law of any kind issued in Russia against the Jews. When this amazing assertion was questioned she coolly explained that she referred to the Karaim Jews, as in Russia they did not consider that the disciples of the Talmud were Jews at all. Inasmuch as these Karaites constitute only a two-thousandth part of the Jewish race, if indeed it be conceded that they belong to it at all, the insolence of the Russian attitude toward them is peculiarly exasperating to Hebrews in general, and the spectnole of their being brought forward at Moscow as the sole representatives of Israel will smart and rankle just as the genial Slavonic character desires that it should.

Among the specially seasonable goods for gifts are, Doulton Cracker and Tobacco Jars with Silver Covers, Claret Cup Jugs (glass and silver) with mixers, Rookwood Whiskey Jugs with silver stoppers, Brandy and Soda Glasses in silver frames, etc.

THEODORE B. STARR, 206 Fifth Ave., Madison Square.

VICTORY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

NO MEDDLING WITH THE CHRISTIAN EN-DEAVOR SOCIETIES.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY VOTES DOWN DR. BREED'S REPORT-HOME MISSION FINANCES

[ET TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Saratoga, May 26.-Christian Endeavor has won in the Presbyterian General Assembly. The commit-tee which has been investigating the work of the young people's accteties of the Presbyterian Church, under the leadership of Dr. David R. Breed, and which desired to present a plan next year which should unite the societies along the line of its historic views of Christian doctrine and worship, will not be permitted to do so, for the committee has been discharged.

ing of popular meetings at the next Assembly in the interest of the young people's societies; the committee wished to inquire concerning the wisdom of establishing a periodical newspaper, to be devoted cteties, presumably upon the lines of "The Golden Rule." the organ of the Christian Endeavor; it wanted to report courses of study, in accordance with the action of the Assembly of 1893, by which Presbyterian young people should be instructed in the Word of God, and in the history, doctrines, polity and present activities of the Presbyterian Church, anxious to agree upon a plan for the unifying of the enevolent work of the young people's societies, espefally in connection with the boards of the Presbyterian Church, and it had in mind a scheme for corresponding with the representatives of the young people's organizations in the Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran, United Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian and other churches, with a view to ascertaining wherein an interdenominational fellowship among these young people could be established and utilized for the promotion of those objects which

mittee, for its report was dismembered this afterand piled upon the Moderator's table with all the tenderness displayed by an expert surgeon, and against the earnest protest of those who had framed the report; and then, when a substitute in regard to the Christian Endeavor Society had been year was discharged, with the thanks of the As-

Instantly Mr. Brooke was on his feet and protested energetically against the question, and demanded that the reply should be stricken out.

Mr. McIntyre was proceeding to reply to Mr. Mr. Brooke, but Dr. O'Sullivan waved him down and went on to give his reasons to the Recorder why the question was proper.

Mr. Brooke and Dr. O'Sullivan were until recently partners, and the argument was continued with evident feeling on both sides. Mr. Brooke declared that to allow the witness's testimony to go on record was to dostroy the whole theory of law relating to deathbed declarations. Dr. O'Sullivan justified his cound on the ground that he was endeavoring to find in what way Dr. Builman made his diagnosis.

After a long and heated argument the Recorder decided the point in favor of the defence, and as 5 o'clock had arrived, the Court adjourned until this morning at 10:20 o'clock.

TO THE MEMORY OF RICHARD M. HUNT.

THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION TO ERECT A MONU-

work.

That it exhorts them not only to increased loyalty and devotion to the pastors and sessions to which they are subordinate, but to careful study of the doctrines and polity of the Presbyterian Church:
That it urgently recommends them as far as practicable to make the appointed boards of the Church the channels of their beneficence, and to maintain steadfastiy their adherence to Presbyterianism, in harmony with the principles and practices of Interdenominational fellowship.

A motion was made to postpone action upon this tion was so large that the Christian Endeavorers felt their power and cleared up the whole question before the hour of adjournment. There is great jubilation among the young people—those young in spirit-over the success to-day. It had been sug-gested that it would be pleasant to have an address from John Willis Paer, of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, who has been here for several

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS.

The Board of Home Missions presented its work this forenoon, or rather defended its having a debt of \$299,000. Very little was said about the actual work accomplished. The religious feature of the Board was subordinated to the financial element, and this subordination promises to be still more strongly pressed during the coming year, for the committee in charge has been authorized to confer with the Home Board regarding its methods of gen eral administration, to examine its office expenses, its books and accounts with the aid of an expert accountant, and to ascertain the cause of the present debt; and the Moderator is authorized to issue a pastoral letter to the churches, urging a substantial manifestation of loyalty to the great work of home missions. The members of the Board of Directors whose terms of office expired were reelected without any question as to their conservative or liberal tendencies.

There are three vacancies in the Foreign Board

directory to be reported to-morrow, and it is said that the standing committee propose to name as one of the new directors the secretary of the Presbyterian Lengue, made up of well-known liberals who have been openly opposing the deliverances of recent Assemblies. One of the oldest members of the Foreign Board said to-day, in conversation with a man who was advocating the name of Francis M. Burdick, that if he were elected several members of the Board, the speaker included, would resign at once, and he begged the friend, in the interest of the peace of the Church, not to press the name of Mr. Burdick.

Mr. Booth is not alone in his feeling of opposition

to the men who form the Presbyterian Last year a paper was quietly circulated at Pittsburg, when the election of members to the two Boards was under consideration, expressing the feeling of the defenders of the action of the recent Assemblies toward those whom they charge with crying peace while they are stirring up strife, ac-cording to the view of their conservative brethren.

The new building question came up to-day, ac-cording to promise, and occupied a half-hour of the Assembly's time, which, according to the estimate of the stated clerk, is equivalent to \$2%, not counting as anything the time of the commissioners.
The paper of Dr. Hubbard, recommending that the Boards return to the Lenox homestead and sell the new building recently entered, had been referred to the Finance Committee. Dr. Roberts, stated clerk, and Mr. McDougall, of Cincinnati, had a passage at arms, the lawyer declaring that the question should come before the house this morning, and the clerk assenting with equal earnestness that the paper had gone to the Finance Com-mittee by order of the house. Mr. McDougail said with a smile that it so happened in the course of human events that once in a while the stated clerk was in error, but Dr. Roberts resented this charge, saying: "I protest against this reference, All of the clerks on the platform, and the man who made the motion agree on this. There are five witnesses against one."

Mr. McDougall made a motion that the paper

should be referred to a joint conference of the Boards of Home and Foreign Missions. Later Mr. McDougall made an address in which he referred to the building, but was called to order by Mr. Davies, of New-York, who said that all the matter relating to the new building had been postponed to Thursday morning by mutual agreement to give the brethren a chance to consider the spiritual work of the two Boards. This remark met with applause, as did the quiet comment of the Moderator, that no doubt Mr. McDougall would take the point

NEW PROCEDURE ORDERED.

The Home Missions Committee, headed by Dr. Kane, of Bloomington, Ill., was prepared to take drastic measures with the Board, and lively conferences have been held with the secretaries and members of the Board who are in Saratoga. The fact that the Board has reported year after year so heavy a debt had led the Committee to feel that there was something radically wrong with the man-agement of the affairs of this very important ageney. Instead of bringing the subject on the floor of the Assembly, the matter was settled, so far as the Committee was concerned, in conference, but the investigation is to be carried on during the year in New-York. The following are the resolutions which were adopted unanimously by the Assembly:

New-York. The following are the resolutions which were adopted unanimously by the Assembly:

First—We recommend that the Board of Home Missions revise its methods of appropriation so as to embody the following: I. To require of all churches applying for aid that they send to the Presbyterian Committees, with their applications for aid, two copies of their subscription list for pastor's salary, one copy for the Board of Home Missions and one copy for the Presbyterian Committee, accompanied with the full list of the membership of the church. 2. That the Board at the beginning of the fiscal year require of each Presbytery, through its Home Missionary Committee, a careful, conscientious and conservative estimate of the least total amount necessary to aid the home mission churches within its bounds. This estimate shall give in detail the amount required for each church, answering all questions required by the Board. The Board shall then communicate to the Presbyterian Committee the maximum total amount it is able to grant the churches of the Presbytery, and the Presbyterian Committee shall then make final apportionment among the churches, not exceeding an aggregate amount designated by the Board, and this distribution shall be recognized as final by the Board. 3. The Board is instructed in ail its estimates of total amounts to be granted to the churches of a Presbytery to inquire diligently into the record of each church as to its gifts for this cause, and to use every endeavor to simulate the churches to greater liberality. 4. Each Presbytery is instructed to use every endeavor to enlarge its gifts to home missions, and, if the way be clear, to attempt soif-support, either by raising for the Board, or by adopting some course of self-sustentation.

Second—In view of the present financial strintents.

Board an amount equal to that received from the Board, or by adopting some course of self-sustentation.

Second—In view of the present financial stringency and the difficulty of raising sufficient funds for the prosecution of the mission enterprises of our Church, we recommend that a committee of three ministers and six laymen be appointed by the Moderator of this Assembly, with full authority: 1. To confer with the Home Mission Board regarding its methods of general administration and suggest what changes, if any, are advisable therein. 2. To carefully examine the expenditures for offices, salaries and clerk hire, and to indicate what reductions, if any, may be made consistently with economy and efficiency of service. 3. To examine the books and accounts of the Board, with the aid of an expert accountant, if such aid be deemed desirable, and to recommend any changes that they may regard as essential. 4. To assertain the cause of the present indebtedness, and to recommend such measures as in their judgment will most efficiently remove the indebtedness and prevent the recurrence of deficits. 5. To publish in the Church papers at the earliest possible moment such information as in their judgment will be of value to the Church at large, and make full report of their work with recommendations to the next General Assembly.

Third—That the Moderator of this Assembly be authorized to issue a pastoral letter to the churches, to be sent over the signature of the officers of the Assembly, urging, in view of the immediate and imperative needs of the Board, a prompt and substantial namifestation of loyality to the great work of home missions. He shall also set forth in his letter the practical measures mangurated by this Assembly looking toward the promotion of efficiency and economy in the administration of the work.

Dr. D. J. McMillan, one of the secretaries of the Board, spoke upon the work of the Board.

Board, spoke upon the work of the Board. He said that last year the debt was \$365,600, not including \$41,000 which was carried over from the previous year. It was a great surprise to the Assembly to know that the Board had omitted such a large part of its debt, and later in the discus-



THE REV. DR. D. J. M'MILLAN.

sion a request was made that the Board should tell the exact truth about its financial condition. The Board has received, according to Dr. McMillan, \$121,000 from the \$1,000,000 fund, but has received from other sources \$129,000 less than last year, which icaves an indebtedness reported of \$299,000. Dr. John Hall, the president of the Board, was introduced and spoke briefly, pleading for sympathy for the members of the Board, whom he praised for the earnestness and consecration. Mr. McDougall spoke next, criticising the Board for not giving its exact situation, and making some pertinent inquiries concerning the money received



from Mrs. Stuart's estate. Dr. James S. Ramsey of the Harlem Church, of New-York, a member of the Board, and Franklin L. Sheppard, of Penasylvania, spoke in defence of the Board. The Rev. Herbert McHenry, of Delhi, Minn., who said that the Board owed him for five months' work, offered



THE REV. DR. JAMES S. RAMSAY. would pay the debt of the Board. After one or two more speeches the resolutions were passed as they came from the Standing Committee.

THE TROUBLE IN THE SOUTH CHURCH The trouble in the Scotch Church in New-York, which has been before the New-York Presbytery for several years, has been transferred to the Assembly by a memorial signed by three elders and five former and present trustees of Dr. Wylie's church. The paper, which was referred to the Com mittee on Bills and Overtures, of which Dr. Booth is chairman, recites the troubles in the church, beginning with dissatisfaction on the part of the peo-

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ple with the preaching and pastoral work of Dr.

Wylie, and the steps taken to remedy that dis-satisfaction. The complainants say that they have failed to get satisfaction from the New-1072 Presbytery.

The Assembly gave the following answer to as

Presbytery.

The Assembly gave the following answer to an overture relative to international arbitration:

First—The Assembly notes with emphasic approval the growing sentiment in favor of the settlement of controversies between nations by the peace ful means of the friendly mediation of neutral Powers or by international arbitration, in all cases where either of these metheds is practicable and where either of these metheds is practicable and where either of these metheds is practicable and where the ordinary course of diplomatic negotiations shall fail to secure such sattlements.

Second—As it seems most probable that such a policy of peace could under present conditions be best and soonest inaugurated by the governments of the United States of America and the Kinglom of Great Britain and Ireland, this Assembly would most carnestly and prayerfully urge upon the minds and hearts and consciences of all men in high places of influence and authority within the jurisplaces of influence and authority within the lurisplaces of earnest and united action roward the excitational control of some intermational trabunal or series of tribunals suitable for such purposes, where all such cases between said governments may be finally adjudicated and terminated. We believe that the results of such tribunal or scribes of the earth.

This afternoon the Board of Ald for Colleges and Academies, with its headquarters in Chicago.

and Academies, with its headquarters in made its report, and Dr. Elward C. Ray, the cor-responding secretary, delivered an interesting ad-



THE REV. DR. EDWARD C. RAY. dress, which was thoroughly appreciated, for it tole of the work of one Board which came to the Assembly without a debt, and which gave ne money to institutions which were in debt. Dr. Without spoke very highly of Dr. Ray, who, he said, was

> When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Casteria.

When she had Chikiren, she garathem Caste